

ocelli is merely transversely striate, whereas in *E. vigilans* it is punctured, the punctures running in rows between the striæ, or, more properly, raised lines.

Boulder, Colo., evidently parasitic on *Formica subpolita*.

A NEW GALL-MAKING COCCID ON ATRIPLEX.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL AND S. A. ROHWER.

In October, 1896, in the outskirts of Las Cruces, New Mexico, Prof. C. H. T. Townsend found a bush of *Atriplex canescens* on which were many small leaf-galls. The senior author studied these at the time, and later collected additional material, but was not able to come to a definite decision as to the gall-maker. The galls all contained remains, more or less imperfect, of what appeared to be an *Eriococcus*, but the material was somewhat old, and had been very much injured by both chalcidid and dipterous parasites. Moreover, the locality was exactly the type-locality of *Eriococcus neglectus* Ckll., and it seemed possible that we had to do merely with some *E. neglectus* which had crawled into galls otherwise made.

This unsatisfactory conclusion could not be modified until this year, when Mr. L. C. Bragg rediscovered the galls on *Atriplex canescens* at Trinidad, Colo. Mr. Bragg has sent us good material, and there appears to be no doubt that we have to do with a distinct and undescribed gall-making coccid.

ATRIPLICIA, n. gen.

Female gall-making; having the general structure of *Eriococcus*, but with only bristles, the spines of *Eriococcus* absent. Antennæ 7-jointed, formed as in *Eriococcus*, the last joint not the longest; caudal tubercles long and cylindrical; anal ring with 8 hairs; legs well developed, the tarsus (excluding claw) a little longer than tibia.

Atriplicia gallicola, n. sp.

Oval, about 1.5 mm. long, reddish pink when fresh, turning dull crimson when boiled in caustic potash; not enclosed in an ovisac. Skin with scattered bristles, not numerous. Antennæ and legs red-brown, of ordinary form, the claws long. Caudal tubercles cylindrical, about 30 μ long and 20 μ broad at base, emitting a long bristle (about 105 μ). Antennæ 7-jointed, the joints measuring in μ (1) 20-25, (2) 22-25, (3) 33, (4) 28, (5) 18, (6) 15, (7) 28. The tibiæ are about 77 (anterior leg) to 100 (hind leg) μ long, the tarsi 80 to 105 μ .

The gall, about 4.5 mm. long, consists of the subglobular swollen base of the *Atriplex* leaf, the sides being folded upwards, leaving an open slit above, the margins of which are curled outward. The end of the leaf makes a pointed process at the end of each gall.

Las Cruces, N. Mex. (Townsend and Cockerell); Trinidad, Colo. (L. C. Bragg). Trinidad is the type locality.

Mr. Bragg also reports that he found *Kermes gillettei* at Trinidad.

PARASITE.

A very interesting parasite has been reared from this insect, which seems to possess characters common to the Encyrtinæ and Aphelininæ. The material is not in condition for description, but this statement is made in the hope that some future observer, finding *Atriplicia*, will try to rear a good series of the parasite.

THREE NEW TICKS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

In describing *Dermacentor venustus* in my Revision of the Ixodoidea, or Ticks, of the United States,^a I had a few specimens that would hardly fit and were left unnamed, or placed doubtfully with that species. Several males, in the collection of the Department of Agriculture, were from Prescott, Washington, taken from a horse in February, 1896. Since the publication of the Revision I have received several ticks from Dr. H. T. Ricketts, who is interested in the spotted fever, and among the material were two females and a male from a horse at Mountain Home, Idaho. These agree with the specimens from horse at Prescott and differ from *D. venustus* in several ways, so that I shall describe it as follows:

Dermacentor modestus, n. sp.

Male. Red-brown, marked with white lines and dots, but not so heavily as in *D. venustus* or *D. occidentalis*; the heaviest marking outlines the region of the shield of the female; legs slightly marked with white. Capitulum scarcely as broad as that of *D. venustus*, the hind angles hardly as much produced; dorsum hardly as much widened behind as that of *D. venustus*, punctulate as in the allied forms; hind coxæ about twice as wide as long on base, armed as usual.

Length, male, 3.5 mm.

^a Technical Series, No. 15, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1908.